ARRIVAL OF THE CHEROKEE.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM CUBA.

The Reception of the New Captain General, and the Departure of General Concha for

SPANISH INTRIGUE. die, die, die.

The steamship Cherokee, Capt. Davenport, arrived yesterday morning, from Havana, after a pas-

sage of four and a half days.

Our correspondence is to the 18th, and our files of the Diario de la Marina and Gaceta de la Haba-

ma, are to the 17th inst., both inclusive. The purser of the C., Mr. Wm. W. Boyle, very

kindly supplied us with late news. The new Captain General of Caba, Don Valentin Canedo, arrived at Havana, as we announced on Thursday, the 15th, and Gen. Concha took his departure for Spain on the 16th inst.

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, April 16, 1852 Arrival of the New Captain General-Departure of Gen. Concha-Affection of the Cubans for him-Character of the Man-Why he was re-called-Insult to the Empire City, &c.

If the sudden dismissal of Gen. Concha were in tended by the imbecile government at Madrid as a sort of disgrace, the people of Havana have, this afternoon, shown how they can, when they choose, express their own opinions upon a subject of so much importance to them as the appointment or dismissal of their Captain-General.

I have seen five Captains-General arrive and depart, but have never seen anything equal to the emonstrations of affection and respect that was shown to General Concha. It is not permitted to cheer any one but the Queen, but upon this occasion the people broke through all rule and etiquette, and notwithstanding that the rain poured down in torrents, the streets and houses, all the wharves, the shipping in the harbor, and the whole coast, as far as the Punta Castle were lined with thousands of people who rent the air with "Viva Gen. Concha;" 'Long live Gen. Concha;" while the Queen's name was received with utter indifference. I did not think these people capable of such enthusiasm. It was a glorious sight to see and hear them. What a reproof to the miserable government of Spain! All the merchant steamers in the harbor followed the Isabella Catolica (in which General Concha erabarked), crowded with people who re-echoed the vivas from the shore. The steamer started down the harbor precisely at five o'clock P. M. All the vessels in port hoisted their flags, and presented a most exciting scene. These people generally are so unexcitable that their spontaneous burst of passionate indignation—for their feeling was, that Concha had been deeply wronged—seemed to surprise even themselves, and they kept it up long after the General, who stood bowing gracefully on the larboard paddle bex, had passed out of sight. It is fortunate for Spain that she has such loyal efficers, for such was the feeling of this people that had he raised his hand, putting at defiance the government of Madrid, he would have been joined by avery man on the island,

A sum of \$3,600 is all the funds that remain at his disposal. Such was the suddenness of this recall, that he has been obliged to give his state carriage to his aid decemps for sale, to enable them to pay their debts. His last act was the apprehension and detention of a vessel fitting out near Cardenas for a slave trading voyage. All the vessels in port hoisted their flags, and pre-

slave trading voyage.

Some of the leading people here have subscribed a large sum, it is said one hundred thousand dollars, which they forwarded to Madrid, to be presented to his three daughters, as a token of their

sympathy.

He said, as you did some time ago, that it is im-He said, as you did some time ago, that it is impossible for an upright man to govern in Cuba; he has long been disgusted at the frightful extent of corruption everywhere carried on by the subaltern officers throughout the island, and has twice select to be recalled; he has had powerful enemies to contend against at Madrid, a clique composed of Catalans and slave traders, who have succeeded in getting him dismissed in an ignominious manner.

An incident occurred on the wharf, a few minute before he left, which may have shocked the feeling of many Americans. As the people were waiting the starting of the Spanish steamer, the Empire City entered the harbor, crowded with passengers, and in passing up, when opposite the assemblage, she was saluted with the whistling of hundreds, after the style of the rowdies at theatres, when anything displeases them.

thing displenses them.

They say the new man is a regular "screw," and that he comes to make money; he is announced in the papers as having arrived with two nid-desamps and one servant. When Concha came, his

retinue was legion.
I never heard such universal expressions of dissatisfaction. Had not Concha received a private letter from his brother, via Charleston, on the 11th inst., the first intimation of his recall would have been the appearance of his successor. What a figure the new man cuts, having arrived in the

midst of the royal feasts.

The new Captain General, Don Valentin Canedo, has just been installed in office.

The principal officers, Gen. Lerney, Gen. Manzano, &c., have declared their intention not to remain here.

HAVANA, April 18, 1852.

The Arrival and Departure-The Press-The Contributions to General Enna's Widow, and others. The Spanish mail steamer, Ferdinand the Catholic, arrived on the evening of the 15th with the new Captain General Cañedo and his suite on board. On the 16th, early in the morning, he was conducted ashore, and passing through a long line of troops, took possession of the government palace. In the evening of the same day, Gen. Concha, with his suite and family, sailed for Spain in the steamer Isabel the Catholic. An immense concourse of the people lined the wharves to the mouth of the harbor, to pay him their parting salutes. He was evidently surprised and affected with the hearty spontaneous tribute paid him. In his short administration he has proved himself amply able to fill the office from which he has been recalled, and deserving the gratitude of the Cuban people. A sub ang the gratitude of the Cuban people. A sub-scription has already been set on foot to present him with a handsome testimonial of the estimation in which the Habaneros hold his character. It is re-ported, upon good authority, that Gen. Concha expended far more than the emoluments of his office while on the island, and he certainly declined re-ceiving many perquisites which his predecessors have taken. His benevolence and kindliness of heart were no less marked traits of his character, fhan were his energy, firmness and practical good sense.

There has lately been a singular movement of the There has lately been a singular movement of the Spanish authorities relative to the Press. The Cronica, published in New York, the supporter o Spanish rule in this island, has, by a decree of the government at Madrid, been prohibited to circulate in the dominions of Spain, on account, as it is given out, of the bitterness with which it treated the American government in its articles about this island. The Diario de la Marina, of this city, has been fined \$5,000 for having committed the same fault.

In the Diario of vesterday is a list of the gratuic.

fault.

In the Diario of yesterday is a list of the gratuities bestowed upon the widows and children of the killed, and upon the survivors who distinguished themselves in the destruction of the last expedition under Lopez. Gen. Enna's widow receives \$10,000; the children of Lieut. Travesi, \$5,000; Major Nadal, \$6,500; eighty-two soldiers, \$700 each, &c. The whole sum distributed amounts to \$111,400; this was collected from, or contributed by, the citimens of Cuba, with the exception of some sums sent here by Spanish residents in Mexico.

B.

The Change in the Government.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL CANEDO.

[From the Diario de la Marina, April 17.]

His Excellency, senior Lieutenant-General of the royal armies, D. Valentin Canedo, nominated, by Her Majcety the Queen, Civil Superior and Captain-General of the Island, took possession, on the 16th linet., of his high office.

The honorable antecedents of the public life of the Paraller of the formula of the public life of the public life

The honorable antecedents of the public life of His Excellency, give us the greatest hope that he will know how to worthily answer the favor of our august sovereign, in being for Cuba an authority as intelligent and active as right. Wishing not to stain our lips with vulgar adulations, we should not express such sentiments if we were not firmly convinced of their truth.

vinced of their truth.

THE DEPARTURE OF GEN. CONCHA.

His Excellency, senior Lieutenant-General D. Jese de la Concha, departed on the 16th inst. from the port of Havana, in the steamer Isabel la Catolica, for the Peninsula.

The remembrance of his administration that General Concha has engraved in the memory of Cuba, is able to satisfy the highest aspirations of a just pride. As a good and loyal Saminard, as a contle-

pride. As a good and loyal Spaniard, as a goutle-man and as the first authority, His Escellency me-ted and obtained the unsulmous appreciation of the lukabitants of our island. Feeble but faith-

ful echos of the opinion, with which our daily business put us always in communication, we can afirm that the profoundest sympathy and the warmest desire for his future happiness, will accom-pany General Concha on his return from Cuba to the

other country.
MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE. GENERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE ALWAYS FAITHFUL

ISLAND OF CUBA.

Sr. Don Francisco Miralpeix, first officer of the
Ministry of War, has communicated to his Excellency
Sr. Lieutenant General Don Jose de Concha, Captein General of the island, the following royal

tain General of the island, the following royal order:—

EXCELLENCY:—The Minister of War said, to-day, to the President of the Council of Ministers, the Minister of State, of Grace, and Justice, Navy and Finances, what follows:—

According to the reasons exposed to me by the Council of Ministers, and in conformity with its opinion, I relieve from the charges of Governor Captain General of the island of Cuba, and President of the audiences of the same, the Lieutenant General Don Jose de la Concha, whose loyalty and services had greatly satisfied me, intending to find use for them conveniently.

Given in the palace, on the 11th March, 1852.

Signed by the Queen, and sent to the Captain General of the island of Cuba through the Minister of War.

Sr. D. Francisco Miralpeix, first officer of the Minister of War, has communicated to Lieutenant General Don Jose de la Concha, Governor and Captain General of the island, the following royal order:—

EXCENTINENT:—The Minister of War has made.

order:—
EXCELLENCY:—The Minister of War has made known to-day to the Council of Ministers, the following royal decree:—According to the services, merits, and position of Lieutenant General Don Valentin Canedo, Captain General of New Castile, and in conformity with proposal by my Council of Ministers, I appoint him as Governor and Captain General of the island of Cuba, and President of the audiences of the same.

Given in the palace, on the 11th of March, 1852.

Signed by the Queen.

Published, by order, in the official paper.

Published, by order, in the official paper.

ARMY OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

General Order of the Army of Havana, on the 16th of

April, 1852.

SOLDIERS—When I was appointed to the command of the entire island, it was disturbed by fears
of a pending invasion, and the anxiety and uncertainty of the power reigned in all minds. The moment of action arrived, and you proved yourselves
worthy of the name which has always honored the
Spanish army. The perfect tranquillity now reigning in Cuba is due to your generous exertions, as
well as to the loyalty of her inhabitants. Continue
to be what you have been—models of bravery and
discipline.

to be want you have been-models of bravery and discipline.

Soldiers—In delivering the mandate to the worthy General who takes my place, I will preserve always the appreciation of your qualities; and I will keep with pride, in my memory, the honor which I have had to be at your head.

JOSE DE LA CONCHA, Lieutenaut General.

INHABITANTS OF THE ISLAND—
I remember to have said to you, when, on the 13th of November, 1850, I announced what would be my conduct, in the command in which I was then inaugurated, and I would nover have another rule but that of law, justice, and morality. I pray you to decide, now that I leave this mandate in the hands of my worthy successor, if I was not faithful to my promise? For my part I can affirm, with all security, that I never forsook, with a deliberate intention, that promise.

security, that I never forsook, with a deliberate intention, that promise.

I said to you, in that circumstance, when supporting the noble desires of the government of her Majesty, I promoted all that aimed at the improvement of the administration, and the increase of prosperity in the island. I flatter myself to have worked with anxiety to realize these most ardent desires of mine; and if I have not reached the point which you morited. I lone that you will appreciate my exer-

mine; and if I have not reached the point which you merited, I hope that you will appreciate my exertions, and render justice to my good will.

I part with you with a profound sentiment; for your sensibility and prudence facilitated for me the fulfilment of the functions I exercised during the days of the invasion; your loyalty to the Queen aided me effectually in the destruction of our enemies.

I part with you; and in returning to Spain, permit me to recommend you to continue and increase the firm and sincere union which must always exist amongst you; for you could compromise, by your division alone, seriously the peace which you enjoy now. And you must not forget that from peace and the submission to the government of her Majesty, and to the authorities who, in her name, make all their exertions to continue and increase the prostheir exertions to continue and increase the pros-perity of the island of Cuba—admiration of all na-tions—in the agitated epoch in which we live. JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

HAVANA, April 16, 1852.

Spanish Intrigues.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON NEWS.

Sur,—Blessed with an unfettered press, that surest greatenees of national and individual liberty, Englishmen can hardly realize the slavery of the pen in continental countries. Whilst the autocrat of France drives journalists into exile, or exports them to Caryenne, pursuing them with his power, and stopping their publications even in Belgium, the rulers of Spain, following at humble distance, content themselves with occasional fine and imprisonment, and with daily wholesale seizures. However astounding it may be to us, it no longer excites surprise—scarcely dees it elicit a remark—at the Puerta del Sol, when half a dozen papers are seized in one morning. it may be to us, it no longer excites surprise—scarcery dees it elicit a remark—at the Puerta del Sol, when half a dozen papers are seized in one morning. Daunted and disheartened by such persecution, the Madrid press has degenerated into a receptacle of the baldest common-place and most trivial gossip But for the correspondents of the London papers, and a few private letters, our ignorance of what really tew private letters, our ignorance of what really passes in Spain would be profound. The effects might ultimately be visible, but the causes would be eternally shrouded. Owing to the virtual prohibition of comment and conjecture, the Spanish newspapers have supplied us with no reasons for two recent incidents, which are nevertheless of sufficient inventages to attract action and invited in the content. cternary strouged. Owing to the virtual prohibition of comment and conjecture, the Spanish newspapers have supplied us with no reasons for two recent incidents, which are nevertheless of sufficient importance to attract attention, and invite investigation. One of these is the journey to Paris, of the Duke of Rianzares, busband of the Dowager Queen of Spain. The other is the sudden dismissal, without assigned cause, of the Captain-General of Caba, General Concha, and his two able seconds in command, Generals Lemerich and Manzano. Communications from well informed, trustwothy sources enable me to explain the journey of the duke and the disgrace of the generals. The same willy hand which on so many occasions since 1843 has made its illegitimate action felt in Spanish affairs, has here pulled the strings and worked the changes. The restless ambition of Maria Christina is as insatiable as her notorious greed. She, who fawned upon the citizen-king when his star was in the ascendant, now salutes the rising sun of the empire. Her Majesty, as you are of course aware, has a very numerous family by M. Munoz, and her elder daughters are fully marriageable, she having been more or less married to her second lord within a few weeks of the decease of her first. To get eligible husbands for the Misses Munoz is one of Queen Christina's great objects in life, and she loses no change of advancing it. Hence Rianzares' visit to Paris. How far Louis Napoleon is likely to take the bait—whether he will consider the queerness of the connection compensated by the amount of the dowry—is matter for conjecture. Doubtless the richest woman in Europe—such is Christina—is prepared to open her coffers handsomely; but the temptation would have been greater in the early days of the presidentable, when ereditors pressed, and the courtchamber stinted supplies, than now that the revenues of France, like everything else in the courtchamber stinted supplies, than now that the revenues of France, like everything else in the courtchamber stinted suppre

between Cuba and the African coast; a traffic which many previous Captains Gennral have flagrantly connived at and profited by receiving head-money for every negro imported into the island. Concha has been only too zealous and vigorous, too honest and determined, in the cause of legality and humanity; and his subordinates have only too ably seconded him. Cargoes of ebony, in whose safe arrival a strong interest was felt in high quarters, have been interrupted and confiscated. Hincilla lachryma. interrupted and confiscated. Hincilla lackupma. Hence the sudden bauling down of Concha's flag, and the hoisting of the Miraflores' banner, which has ever waved obedient to the breath of Ferdinand's astute widow.

I write facts. Here a few persons, in Spain thougand.

I write facts. Here a few persons, in Spain thouseands, could endorse and confirm my statements. But in Spain the press is gagged, and few here heed the matter. Let British cruisers and anti-slavery societies look to it. I am, &c. ARGUS.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE QUEEN MOTHER. When Bravo Murillo, the present Spanish Prime Minister of Finance was under Narvaez, he agreed with Christina, the Queen Mother, to have the 5½ per cont. Geld, extinguished. She accordingly set her with Christma, the Queen Mother, to have the 5g per-cent. debt extinguished. She accordingly set her brokers in London and Paris at work to buy up that debt, which was then only worth 38 or 50 per cent., and with such success that she soon became the owner of four fifths of the entire loan. Meanwhite

Bravo Murillo quarelled with Narvaos, and left the Ministry, to the great alarm of Christina. She, however, at once set about ousting Narvaos, who was then almost omnipotent, and finally accomplished it. Then, on her recommendation, Bravo Murillo was made Prime Minister and Minister of Pinance, and of course resumed the plan his protectors was so of course resumed the plan his protectress was so deeply interested in. The loan is now paid off, and Christiana clears on it \$7,600,000.

Interesting from Havtt. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CORONATION OF THE EM PEROR AND EMPRESS.

It is now said that the coronation of Solonque, is Emperor of Hayti, which was to have taken place on the 11th inst., is postponed till the 18th inst.

Although this is the third year of the reign of Solouque, as Emperor of Hayti, the grand and solemn eeremony of crowning that august personage and his imperial consort has but just taken place. The most extensive preparations appear to have been made for the coronation, and for many mouths back the advices from the empire have been leading us to look for the speedy occurrence of the event; but not until the last accounts has the precise day been announced. The day fixed was the Hth of this month. The intelligence has not yet reached us that the coronation actually took place on the day assigned; but a friend has favored us with a copy of the official programme of the ceremonies, as arranged and published by the proper authorities. This document is too long to be translated in full for our columns. It specifies with great minuteness the whole plan of the grand fete and details with the utmost particularity every movement of the military and civil and clorical dignitaries, and all ethers to whom any part in the imposing ceremonials was assigned. Presuming that the coronation took place on the Hth, and that everything was done in accordance with this programme, we have abstracted from it the following description of the august and glorious occasion, which our readers will have "in advance of the mail." The account will afford no little interest and entertainment to the reader. The coremonies of crowning the Emperor Napoleon, it will be observed, have been initiated, in many particulars, by the illustrious imperialists of Hayti.

On the evening of the 10th of April, at sunset, a royal salute of one hundred and one guns was fired from the forts, and the city was illuminated in all quarters. At 3 o'clock next morning, the military collected from all parts of the empire, were formed in a body upon the Champs de Mars. At 4, the members of the Legislature repaired to the place of their ordinary seasons, and the administrative and judicial bodies to the palace of justice; from whone of cand Chaplain, followed by the legr

After being duly invested with the imperial apparel, another procession was formed, and their majesties, with a large cortegé, proceeded on foot to the church, one officer carrying the cashion destined to receive the ring which was presented by the Empress to his Imperial Majesty previous to the cere mony of coronation; others baskets to receive the robes of the Emperor and Empress; another the crown of the Empress on a cushion; others the imperial globe, the Emperor's collar, ring, &c. The Emperor walked in this procession with the crown upon his head, and carrying the sceptre and rod of justice in his hand, while the Empress was without a crown. The Princesses Olive and Olivet carried the robe of the Empress, and the Princes Jean-Joseph and Alexander, that of the Emperor.

On the entrance of their majesties in the church, another salute of artillery was fired. They were severally presented with the holy water and conducted under a canopy carried by clergy, to the seats which they were to occupy in the chancel. A triumphal march was played by the band of the Imperial Guard. When the imperial personages and all the efficers and stream the context of the chancel of the context of the cont

A triumphal march was played by the band of the Imperial Guard. When the imperial personages and all the efficers and attendants had been duly seated and placed, the Vicar General proceeded to chant the Veni Creator, the clergy kneeling during the first stanza. Then followed, Deus qui corda fadelium, &c., during which their majesties kneeled to say their prayers. The imperial emblems—the crown, sword, rod of justice, sceptre, robes, rings, collar, the imperial globe, &c., were then formally carried to the altar by the grand dignitaries; after which, the Vicar General put the following question to the Emperor:—Profiteris-ne charissime in Christo filii, &c. To which his Majesty, placing his hands upon the Holy Evangelists, answered:—Profiteor. The prayer, Omnipoleus sempiterme Deus, &c., was then offered, after which the litanies were read, the priest kneeling, while their Majesties remained scated. After the verse Utomnibus fidelibus defunctis, the Vicar General rose, and turning to their Majestics, recited the three verses, Ut hunc formulum tumm, &c., during which their Majesties kneeled.

The priests then approached their majesties, pro-

e priests then approached their majestics, pro The priests then approached their majesties, profoundly bowing, and conducted them to the altar to receive the holy unction. This ceremony was duly performed, both Emperor and Empress receiving the unction upon their heads and hands, the choir of the imperial chapel singing meanwhile the following words:—Unuxerunt Salemonem, Sadoc sacerdos et Nathan propheta regem in Sion, et accedentes that dizerunt: Vivat in aternum. The ceremony being ended, their majesties were re-conducted to the throne, and a mass was performed. Then followed, with intervening prayers, the benedictions upon the imperial emblems—the sword, robe, globe, rod of justice, sceptre, rings and crown.

Their majesties were then re-conducted to the alter, attended by the officiating priests, the Grand Marshal of the Palace, and the Grand Chamberlain following, and maintaining a position behind the

Marshal of the Palace, and the Grand Chamberlain following, and maintaining a position behind the Emperor, and the ladies of honor and the tire-women placing themselves in like manner behind the Emperor. The imperial emblems were then formally delivered to his Majesty, in the following order:—1, the ring; 2, the sword; 3, the robe; which was placed upon the Emperor by the Grand Chamberlain find Grand Master of the Horse; 4, the imperial globe; 5, the rod of justice; 6, the sceptre. With the two last emblems in his hands, the Emperor kneeled and repeated a prayer. The ring and robe were then delivered to the Emperos, the ladies of honor and the tire-women. The delivery of the emblems was accompanied by music, and the prayers appropriate to each; as, for instance, with the sword, Accipite has annulas, &c.; with the sword, Accipite gladium de allair suptum, &c.; with the globe, Accipe globum hunc, &c.

The Emperor, replacing the rod of justice into the hands of the Grand Marshal of the Palace, ascended the altar, and taking the erown, placed it upon his head. He then conword the Emperors she bread.

hands of the Chancellor, and the sceptre into the hands of the Grand Marshal of the Palace, ascended the altar, and taking the crown, placed it upon his head. He then crowned the Empress, she kneeling. The prayer of coronation, Coronet vos Deus corona gloria, &c., succeeded this ceremony, after which their Majesties, with due ceremony, resumed their places upon the throne. The Vicar General, followed by the priests, now proceeded to the throne, and ascending it, addressed their majesties as follows:—In hoc Impects solio confirmét vos Deus, &c. He then kissed the Emperor's cheek, and turning to his assistants, said in a loud voice, Vicat Imperator in annutum. The assistants responded—Long live the Emperor! Long live the Empress! Various other ceremonies and prayers followed these acclamations; and then the Grand Chaplain, accompanied by the clergy, proceeded to the throne and presented the Book of the Evangelists, to be kissed by their majesties. At the offeratory the Master of Ceremonies made a profound bow to their majesties, as an invitation to them to present an offering. The offering was made with great ceremony. The Emperor and Empress descended from the throne, and accompanied by all the officials, ladies of honer, &c., proceeded in state to the foot of the sitar—two ladies carrying each a wax taper, in which were incrusted there pieces of gold; and two others exercing &c., proceeded in state to the foot of the altar—two ladies carrying each a wax taper, in which were incrusted three pieces of gold; and two others carrying one a silver and the other a gold loaf. On arriving at the foot of the altar, their majesties both knelt upon cushions, and receiving the offering from the hands of the ladies who had carried it, they presented it to the Vicar General, and immediately returned to the throne. A mass was then sung, the Emperor and Empress kneeling, the arowns having been removed from their bracks.

After the mass, his Grace, the Due de la Baudedu-Nord, (Duke of the Northern Shoro) Minister of
the Interior, called the Barons, the Presidents of
the Senate and House of Representatives, and the
President of the Court of Cassation, and presented
them to the Emperor. They laid before his Majesty the form of the constitutional oath, which he,
still seated, the crewn upon his head, and his hand
upon the Evangelists, pronounced, as follows: "I
swear to maintain the integrity and independence of
the empire," &c. The King at Arms then said in a
lone voice: "The most glorious and most august
Emperor, Faustin I, Emperor of Hayti, is crowned
and prolonged criss of "Long live the Emperor,"
and "Long live the Empress," resounded from
every part of the church, and the event was further
announced by a discharge of artillery, of one huadred and one guns.

The clears habiting the apparence have these After the mass, his Grace, the Due de la Bande-du-Nord, (Duke of the Northern Shore) Minister of

amounced by a discharge of artillery, of one huadred and one guns.

The clergy, holding the canopy as before, then repaired to the foot of the throne, and their majesties descended, and in the same order in which they came, were re-conducted from the church to the imperial tent upon the Champs de Mars. From thence a procession, arranged as before, escorted them to the Imperial Palace, and the ceremonies of the day, which had lasted eighteen hours, were ended; and at sunset, another royal salute of one hundred and one guns announced the close of the grand fete.

Particulars of the Burning of the National Theatre, at Boston.

[From the Boston Evening Transcript. 224 inst.]

At about three o'clock this morning, the National Theatre, at the corner of Portland and Traverse streets, was discovered on fire at the rear of the stage, in the corner towards Friend street. The flames were distillated to the stage of the st streets, was discovered on fire at the rear of the stage, in the corner towards Friend street. The flames spread with great rapidity; and though the firemen arrived with the utmost despatch, the whole building was well on fire before any water could be thrown. The edifieb being of wood, with the ontside only covered with plaster, it fell an easy prey to the devouring element, and was completely destroyed with all its contents, save some \$200 or \$300 worth of properties and wardrobe.

By the skilful exertions of the department, notwithstanding the theatre was almost surrounded by combustible buildings, the fire did comparatively little damage beyond the destruction of the theatre. A carpenter's shop fronting on Friend street, an old wooden building, was nearly destroyed. The wooden buildings on Traverse street, apposite the theatre, were badly scorched, and some outbuildings attached to a block of brick buildings fronting on Friend street, were burned.

The flames raged with unexampled fury for a time, and even through the misty atmosphere made a fierce and dazzling light, which illuminated the entire north end with a brilliancy never before witnessed. The scene from the heights in the suburbs was sublimely beantiful.

The fire is generally believed to be the work of an incendiary, as it originated near the back entrance, below the stage, where there had been no fire; neither had any fireworks been employed during the performances of the evening; nor was anything liable to spontaneous combustion known to be within the building.

The theatre estate was purchased of the heirs of William Pelby about twe months since, by William

The theatre estate was purchased of the The theatre estate was parenased of the holes. William Pelby about two months since, by William Schier, Esq., for the sum of \$40,000; and upon the building and its appurtenances of stage scenery, properties, turniture, fixtures, &c., he has but \$6,000 in-

Messrs. Wright, Fenno & Bird, the lessees, lose in the aggregate, at least \$15,000, with no insurance. They had made extensive repairs upon the building, and their individual property connected with the establishment was also very valuable. Their lease of the premises was for ten years, commencing the 1st July last.

July last.

The actors and actresses generally sustained losses in their wardrobes, &c., and also the members of the orchestra, in their instruments and music. The theatre contained \$4,000 worth of music, 2,000 volumes of

orchestra, in their instruments and music. The theatre contained \$4.000 worth of music, 2,000 volumes of prompt books, 500 original manuscripts, some very valuable—all destroyed.

We learn that the elegant and costly wardrobe of Mrs. Sinclair is safe, having been removed after the play last evening. Mr. Vandenhofflost one dressing case only, though it was at first reported that he had lost everything. Of the stock company, Miss Julia Pelby loses about \$200 worth, including some costly jewelry; James Ring about \$300, comprising his entire wardrobe; Mr. and Mrs. Lake, \$200; Mr. and Mrs. Prior, \$175; Miss Anna Cruise, \$150; Mrs. Vincent, \$100; Mrs. Tirrell, \$50; Reuben Meer, including music, \$200; Mr. Cowell, \$100; Mr. Williams, \$200; "Old Spear," \$150; S. D. and G. Johnson, \$200; Edward Sandford, \$150; Frank Munroe, \$100; J. Munroe, \$50; Messrs. Aiken, Leman, and Flood, \$50 each; Putnam and Elliot, stage carpenters, \$100

The books and papers, together with \$1,000 in money, stored in one of John E. Wilder's improved safes, which was found this morning among the hottest of the ruins, came out from the fiery ordeal uninjured.

The building of the National Theatre, was, com-

uninjured.
The building of the National Theatre was com-

The building of the National Theatre was commenced in May, 1836, and was completed, so as to be opened in the August following. Its cost was \$28,000, and the cost of the entire establishment, including the land and all property connected with it, is estimated at about \$70,000.

The theatre was one of the largest and best planned in the country. The stage was unrivalled for its size and capacity to exhibit plays with superior effect.

The performance of "The School for Scandal,"

Instevening, was witnessed by an audionce of full 2,600 people, and went off with much éclat.

We learn that Mr. Brewer, of the firm of Sayles, Meriam & Brewer, on hearing of the loss of the lessees of the National Theatre, offered them, in the most liberal manner, the use of the Boston Theatre. To the objection that the recent purchasers would not have possession of the building for ten days, he said that they would take it bursed or unknowned. not nave possession of the building for ten days, he said that they would take it burned or unburned. Although the late proprietors have a technical right in the building, we hope that since they have thus been absolved from all risk, they will co-operate with Mr. Brewer in extending a helping hand to the unfortunate lessees of the National, who have been so suddenly stripped of their property.

The performances at the Boston Theatre to-night will be the same as those aftertied to take when

The performances at the Boston Theatre to-night will be the same as those advertised to take place at the National; Mrs. Forrest and Mr. Vandenhoff appearing in a beautiful and popular play. It is probable that proffers of a complimentary benefit to the managers of the National will be made by members of the profession, and we have no doubt that the theatrical public will be prompt to help on the cause.

The Storm.

The freshet on the Potomae and its tributary streams has been more than usually destructive of property. The Washington Republic, of the 22d, says:—The rise of water in the Potomae and the canal, of the previous night and day, was found yesterday morning to have receded several feet; and upon a further survey of the line of its destruction, we found the lumber and firewood merchants busily engaged in looking after their lost property, whilst hundred of persons, with carts, were equally active in securing and carrying off their captures.

The Long Bridge has four breakages; the causeway, from what is known as Mason's island to the Virginia shore, has been destroyed; and the tide now takes a new direction, and will speedily form another channel from Georgetown down.

The Little Falls bridge, which was swept away, was built by the corporation of Georgetown, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars.

The schooner General Washington, laden with wood and staves, is ashore at Georgetown, and there are no hopes of getting her off.

The brig Fidelia, carried away from Captain Easby's wharf, is aground opposite the Observatory. The schooner United is high on the wharf at Georgetown, laden with flour.

There are two breaks in the canal about two miles above Georgetown.

The regular line of steamboats to Alexandria

There are two breaks in the canal about two miles above Georgetown.

The regular line of steamboats to Alexandria was interrupted for the day, owing to the vast amount of lumber upon the Potomac, but were again started yesterday, and are prepared to afford the only communication now with that place.

The occupants of stores and dwellings south o Pennsylvania avenue were yesterday busy in removing the water from their basements and cellars.

EXECUTION OF JOIN DONOVAN IN ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.—John Donovan, who was convicted at the February term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for St. Lawrence county, of the murder of James Rowley, at Pott-dam, sufferd the extreme penalty of the law in the jail at Canton, at half-past one o'clock, P. M., on Friday, the 16th instant.

The Harry St. THE HALBET FISHERY .- Notwithstanding

THE HALLEUT FISHERY.—Notwithstanding the great sacrifice of life and property attending the halibut fishery on "Georges Banks," says the Boston Traceller, our Gloucester fishermen still prosecute this branch of their business, every spring, with renewed vigor. There are now some seventy five sail of vessels out of Gloucester alone engaged in this fishery. These are chiefly schooners, from 75 to 100 tons burthen, many of them clipper built, and as fine vessels of their size as can be found afloat. They are manned with crews numbering some twelve hands each, of as brave and hardy men as can be found in the world.

DEATH OF PETER A REVENY OF MOREOUTH

hands each, of as brave and hardy men as can be found in the world.

DEATH OF PETER A. REMSON, OF MOBILE.—
The Mobile Advertiser of the 17th inst., says:—Another told and valued citizen has paid the dobt of nature. Peter A. Remson is no more. Few men in this State have attracted more attention among business men, or enjoyed more largely their confidence, than he whose death it is now our painful duty to record. A native of the State of New York, when quite a young man, full of ambition and bucyant with hope, he left the home of his heyhed and wended his way to the then wilderness of Alabama, and subsequently to Mobile. From that time—now nearly forty years ago—to the day of his death, he had been actively ergaged in business, distinguishing himself above meet men of the times, for his sound judgment, indomitable energy and general capacity as are chant, as well as for his strict integrity and high sense of honor as a man. In his manners he had certain peculiarities which attracted special attention wherever he method and a man who once made the acquaintsuce of tree A. Remson never forget ham.

Operatic Prospects in London and New York.

JAMES GORDON BENEITT, ESQ. Sir,-I have been delighted with the articles which have from time to time appeared in the HERALD—selvocating the establishment of a na-tional opera and national opera house on a grand scale in New York - and as an old London opera habitué - who remembers Pasta in her prime, and Malibran in her glory, Rubini, that Prince of tenors, Donzelli, &c., who was present at the first appearances of Grisi, Castellan, Viardot, Alboni-in fact, every one of note, Jenny Lind included-up to the close of the London season in 1851. You will, perhaps, permit me to offer a few remarks in connection with operas and opera singers.

The patronage which has been so liberally be

stowed on Italian operas in New York during the past season, completely settles the question as to the success of any future experiment conducted on a grand scale; but I need scarcely inform you that, to produce grand opera with becoming effect, you require a grand opera house, or salon, and that you are wanting in at present. Niblo's as it is, will not be large enough to accommodate a paying fifty cent or even a dollar audience. Castle Garden I will not have at all, as the building can never be fitted to the purpose, and playing grand opera on such a stage, with the audience crowded all round would be very like raising a storm in a wash hand hasin; if now, you could preserve the audience portion of Metropolitan Hall, and find room for a large stage in the rear—or make Niblo's Theatre half as large again, then we will talk of grand opera on a grand scale. Without such alterations and adaptations, or the building of a new opera house, I see little prospect of success, and I will tell you why. The rapid growth of musical taste in this great country, has created the demand for something better in the shape of opera than has yet been produced in New York—when I say something better, I would imply something more complete. It is not sufficient that you have one, two, or three good singers, and half a dozen "nobodies" to support them; on the contrary, for an effective grand operatic experiment, you require two first rate prima domms, and two secondes, a contraito of equal calibre, two leading tenors, two baritones, two basses, and some half dozen good second class singers for the lesser operatic parts. To the foregoing you must add a full and efficient chorus, a competent orchestra of at least fifty performers—ninety would be nearer the mark; for I need scarcely remind you, that the orchestral strength of both her Majesty's Theatre, and the Royal Italian Opera, London, it something like one hundred and twenty, with an independent military band at each house, used only when the necessities of the opera require their aid. Then you require a small corps de build; for incidental divertisements, processions, &c., which, with a good wardrobe and misc can scene, would render your operatic staff complete. I have placed out of the question the performance of grand beliet after grand opera, because New York and London habits are so different. You most wisely are content with o be large enough to accommodate a paying fifty cent or even a dollar audience. Castle Garden I will not have at all, as the building can never be fitted

It, however, think the custom of giving the double entertainment at the same house, one "more honored in the breach than the observance," and long may it be ere the people of New York attempt to ape the fashionable follies and late hours of aristocratic London life. There are, I have no doubt, a few up town people with more money than brains who would glory in establishing an exclusive and aristocratic state of things, including all the vices, foibles, and miseries of London or Parisian fashionable life; but it is not for them I would labor to establish a grand national opera, but for the

view, foibles, and miseries of London or Parisian fashionable life; but its not for them I would labor to establish a grand national opera, but for the people at large, who possess the taste and intelligence to appreciate the good and beautiful, and the good sense to object to exorbitant prices and late hours, simply because such things may be considered aristocratic and fashionable.

But to revert to the subject of a New York operatic corps, and its materiel, you may say I have overrated the required strength, that there is no necessity for a double company of principle artistes; but I contend there is, for you could never get any prima donna or tenor—such as the public expect to have, and is entitled to—to endure the fatigues of a long season, singing every night, or even three times a week—the thing is an impossibility; then with only single strength, the slightest indisposition necessitates the closing of the house. Whilst insuch operas as "Don Glovani," "Roberto II Dinvolo," "Le Proplete," and a host of others, you must either have a double company of principals, be content with mediocrity in half the characters, or exclude such operas from your repertoire in toto—to say nothing of the lack of interest in listening to the same operas and the same singers, night after night.

must either have a double company of principals, be confert with mediocrity in half the characters, or exclude such operas from your reperciare in toto—to say nothing of the lack of interest in listening to the same operas and the same singers, night after night. Mediocrity may, for a time, satisfy the public; but with mediocrity alone, the public will not long be content. If the lyric drama is to take its stand in this country, and be remuneratively successful, it must be supported by talent of the highest order—fresh, vigorous talent—not talent that has been blaséd and worn out elsewhere, and which is only brought here when there is no market for it in Europe—but talent, which has been proved elsewhere, if you will, and is transported to the American soil (so congenial to it) in all its blooming freshness. Now, for such talent you must pay, and for many of the European celebrities you would have to pay such sums as no existing house could possibly afford. If you don't pay them they won't come, because the high priced opera houses of London, Paris, and other European etites can afford to, and do pay them handsomely—hence you are driven to the alternative of raising your prices to the European standard, and making the opera an exclusive amusement, or of erecting a building capacious enough to hold a paying audience, at a reasonable and popular price. Cram any theatre in New York from floor to ceiling, at fifty cents, and the receipts would not pay the engagements of Grisi, Mario, and Lablache, to say nothing of other artistes, band, chorus, &c. The curtain of the Queen's Opera, in London, where the engagements for the ballet are heavy, is never raised under a nightly cost of five thousand dollars, and that of the Royal Italian will amount to four housand, for I know the salaries and expenses at both houses. Then recollect the admission to the parquette is two dollars, the orchestra stalls five, and in the six circles of private boxes—each box lets (for a season of forty-seven nights only,) at prices varying acc

which, under existing circumstances, you could offer them here.

I do not mean to say New York requires such a mammoth establishment as either of the London operas, but the growing musical tastes of the country demands, and ultimately will have a corps of principal artists of equal taient and celebrity—a lyric establishment—entailing a nightly expense of two thousand dollars. Build an opera house, which, at 50 cents admission, will hold enough to cover this expense, and leave a good margin for profit, and losses, and bad nights—do this and I am persuaded the experiment will be eminently successful; leave it undone and all attempts to produce grand opera, in fitting and effective style, will prove, as they always have done, losing speculations.

duce grand opera, in fitting and effective style, will prove, as they always have done, losing speculations.

I have the programme of both the London operas before me. At Her Majesty's, I see, Sontag returns; she is a wonderful artiste, and a wonderful woman. Fiorentini, young, pretty, with a fresh and good voice, is an able second. Solie Cruvelli, I never a much admired-some things she does admirably, but in attempting too much, mars the effect of the ensemble; Joanna Wagner, from Berlin and Vienna, is into make her debut at last—and is evidently to be the feature of the season—she is a splendid singer and cannot fail to achieve a triumph; Ida Bertrand, the centralto, has no pretensions to the character of an Albeni, or even Angri, she is only second rate—by the way, I do not see Alboni's or Angri's name, at either house; I may be wrong, but I believe the latter would please here the best, and create an immense sensation as an operatic, but not a concert is figer; Gardoni and Calzolari, I see, return as tenor—the talent of the first is unquestionable, that of the second extremely doubtful. Then there is a rew tenor coming from Milan—Signor Negrini—whilst Sims Reeves retires and is not engaged at the other house—why, I know not, unless it arises from Italian jenlousy. He would be the man for New York—he would take it by storm, either in Italian or English open. Belletti leads the baritones, and with him De Bassina—it is announced as the first appearance in England of the latter—which is a master and the second of the latter—which is a master and the second of the latter—which is a master and the second of the latter—which is a master and the second of the latter—which is a master and the second of the latter—which is a master and the second of the latter—which is a master and the second of the latter—which is a master and the second of the latter—which is a master and the second of the latter—which is a master and the second of the latter—which is a master and the second of the latter which is a master and the

Lyceum Theatre, London, when Mitchell had as opera buffs there, under Benedict's direction—he has a fine voice and is a handsome fellow. The Labiache is, of course, principal bass; his son Frederick, Pardina, Merculiart, Ferranti, Ferlotti, &c., being able second artistes, to the principals named. In spite of all that was said to the contrary, I see Balfo retains his post as conductor. The ballet engagements include Certio and Rosati. Little Guy Stephan returns from Madrid, and also that statuesque-like beauty Louise Fleury; but I miss Carlotta Griss and Auralia Ferrari. The latter created an immense sensation last season.

returns from Madrid, and also that statesque-like beauty Louise Fleury; but I miss Carlotta Grisi and Auralia Ferrari. The latter created an immense secsition last season.

There are no great alterations in the Royal Italian company—Mesdames Grisi, Viardot and Castellan retain their posts as prima donnas; Anna Zerr is also re-crigaged, and a new debidante is promised, in "Gazzaniga," of whom report speakshighly. The conspany would seem weak in the contralto and dorna secondo department, but strong in tenors, including the inimitable Mario; his splendid rives, Tamberlik; Guyurard, a French tenor, and vastly superior to Roger and the Meyerbeer-ian hero, Herr Herr Auder, from Vienna; with Galvani, Stigelli, Soldi, and Luigi Mei, useful second tenors. Herr Formes is again principal bass, which, with Marini, (from here.) Tagliafico, Solonini, (a good singor.) Gregorie, Rache, &c., makes up a strong corps. But I miss Maralti, a tenor of singular ability, who never had but one chance last season, and that was one ovening when Mario was ill. He perfectly electrified the house by his admirable voice and style of singing; indeed he sang too well to please Marie, who was quite we'l next night. Neither do I see the name of Massol, the great French baritone, at either house. He is a loss, yet not so great as the Colotti will be at the Queen's. Costa's orchestra at the Royal will be on the same magnificent scale as in former season. The terpsichorean engagements for ballet divertisements are not important. Louise Taglioni is neither young, pretty, nor overtalented, M'lle Brussi is pretty, but of no account as a danseuse; in fact, the most prominent engagement is that of M'lle Robert, from the Grand Opera in Paris. She is an admirable pantomimist, but not equal to Madame Monti, the great Italian mime, who appeared as the other house has season. Several new compositions and revivals are promised at both houses—among them a grand opera by Prince Albert's brother, (at the Owen's,) and by Julien, opera, I anticipate, will consist

The Breadway Jam and Upper New York TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The exceedingly uncomfortable condition of Broadway below the Park, jammed as it is daily with scores of half empty omnibuses, is attracting public attention, and various plans are proposed for the relief of the great thoroughfare. This state of things is the effect of the growth of Upper New York, and has taken place under a state of things adverse to a full development of the capacities of the upper wards. Under these adverse circumstances, the crowded state of Broadway has become unbenrable. Under these adverse circumstance, it will become more so; under more favorable circumstances immensely more so. In any event a change of the existing arrangements must be made. Under a change of system, the adverse circumstances that have held in check the growth of upper New York, and the inconveniences that now annoy our citizens may both be removed.

New York has gained in population since 1835, at a rate that doubles once in seventeen years, while Brooklyn has doubled every eight years, and Wit-Brooklyn has doubled every eight years, and Williamsburg every five years. While the population of New York has been doubling once, that of Brooklyn has quadrupled, and Williamsburg has increased tenold. The business of lower New York, the business which made all this increase of the three cities, has fed the parasites, Brooklyn and Williamsburg, while New York's legitimate self, the upper portion of this island, has remained comparatively unfed by the abundance of that nutriment her business furnished. This is owing to the evil policy that delayed the epening of streets on the upper portion of the island, and has kept back the opening of great routes of travel, and the establishment of now means of transit.

routes of travel, and the establishment of now means of transit.

At length, however, there are indications that we may expect to see the lagging New York overtake Brooklyn and Williamsburg in the rate of growth. For this change we shall be indebted to the opening and improvement of new streets, and to the enterprise that constructs ample means and ways of transit from the lower to the upper portion of the city. The most effective of these means of transit will be the city railroads that shall afford lower New York facilities for transit, at least equal to those afforded by the ferries to Brooklyn and Williamsburg—facilities for the speedy and commodious transit of tens of thousands per day to and from the great extremities of the metropolis; and with a result similar to the Brooklyn ferries, in reduction of fares and ample dividends. A well organized system of railroads through the great avenues, running north and south, except Broadway, would readily be introduced, for private enterprise were allowed to jump in unison with the grewing wants of the citizens. One great avenue, for the relief of Broadway, might be established by opening through Church street to Trinity place, widening the latter, and extending it through to the Battery. This measure, with the extension of rail along the route to the Battery, would do more to relieve Broadway than any one act that could be done consistent with the general accommodation of our citizens.

A transfer of the growth from Brooklyn and Williamsburg to New York, would plainly increase the taxable property of this city immensely, and the annual revenue of the city proportionably. The wisdom of that administration of our city government which chartered the Sixth and Eighth avenue raileads, so far as that act goes, will be fully acknowledged in time. Had that growth been directed to the upper part of this island fifteen years ago, it is certain the taxable property of New York would now have been fifty millions more than it is.

It is not designed to object to the growth of means of transit.

At length, however, there are indications that we

Brooklyn and Williamsburg, but surely the quadruple and tenfold growth over the rate of increase of New York proper is not legitimate, and the property holders of New York, who have brought the Croton to our doors, who light our city, maintain its police, and pay for the beneficial public institutions of New York, that New York, whose business it is that has built up the extensions of Brooklyn and Williamsburg, these property holders are entitled to a proportion of that growth equal with that of Brooklyn and Williamsburg. This proportion would have been fairly maintained had a judicious policy been earlier practised. The property holders of New York may congratulate themselves that the measures and railroad charters above named farnish tokens of the recourse to such a wiser policy. But public convenience demands the extension of their rail by some route to the Battery.

When we look at the increased facilities for feeding the growth of New York in the opening of the Eric, Hudson, Harlem, and New Haven railroads, and the organization of our fleets of steamships, Atlantic and Pacific, we may anticipate a rate of increase greater than that of the past. Supposing it takes New York seventeen years to double again, which it is not likely to do, what an amount of space will be covered somewhere by the added population of half a million! The opening of proper means of transit will locate most of it on the upper part of this island. Such a system as has heretofore prevailed would throw the greater portion across the East river.

Muchas the omnibus lines have done, they, as they yow exist, would be entirely inadequate to do all the carrying that the growth of the city will re-

East river.

Muchas the omnibus lines have done, they, as they sow exist, would be entirely inadequate to do al the carrying that the growth of the city will require; and if increased beyond their existing force, they will, under present regulations, render the great thoroughfare uscless for the business purposes of our citizens. New regulations of the omnibus lines, and the opening of railroads through great avenues, always excepting Broadway, from the Battery up, will be required to meet the demands of the city's growth, if that growth is permitted to take its legitimate direction. It is folly to suppose that the interests of the city railroads and the omnibus lines are at variance. There will be business enough for all in main trunk lines and branches, and cross city lines; and not only the entire amount of capital now invested in omnibus lines, but quadruple that amount will be profitably invested in omnibus and city railroad lines, before the expiration of ten years from this date. The opening of streets in the upper wards, and the establishment of ample accommodations, rail and ombibus, for transit to and fro, will generate the business for their mutual occupation and employment. People doing business in lower New York, need not necessarily be forced to travel across the East river, where the immensity of travel has reduced the ferriage from six cents to one. On the contrary, people may be led to ascending the island with results to the omnibus and railroad lines, similar to those results that have reduced the ferriage fare to one cent, while the dividends yielded, by the reduced rate, are large enough to extisty the demands of a legitimate business appetite. Indeed, it is impossible now to estimate the immense throng of travel that will pass up and down this island under the favorable circumstances spoken of above, nor to calculate the rate of fare at which such travel will be made. Its cheapness will, doubtless, be a dominant element ministered to in time, by an application of steam or galvanic power in